

Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Nov. 1, 1872.

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JAMES H. GATTIS.
Hillsboro, N. C.

SCARED OUT OF A WIFE.

The narrative which I am about to relate was told me one bleak, cold night in a country parlor. It was one of those nights in mid-winter, when the wind sweeps over the land, making everything shiver with its frosty breath, that I was seated before a blazing fire, surrounded by a jolly half-dozen boys and an old bachelor—Peter Green—about forty and eight years old.

It was just the night, without to make them within enjoy a good story, so that each of us had to tell his favorite story, save Mr. Green, and as he was a jolly story teller, we were somewhat surprised to hear him say: "I have no story that would interest you, so we had to find other entertainments for a while, when one of the boys told me to ask how it happened that he never got married. So he did."

Well, gentlemen, (he began) I don't seem right for me to tell you how that happened, but as it is about myself I don't care much. You see when I was young we had to walk as high as five miles to church and singing school, which was our chief enjoyment. But this don't have anything to do with my not getting a wife, but I just wanted to show you that we had some trouble in them days in getting our sport.

John Smith and I were like brothers, or like Mary and her little lamb. Where one went the other was sure to go. We went to the same school, and as we were not the best boys imaginable, the old gentlemen took umbrage and wouldn't allow us to come near the house; so we would take the girls to the end of the lane, and there we would have to take the final kiss.

We soon got tired of that sort of fun, and I told John, on our way to singing school one night, that I was going into the house, too.

He said the old man would run me if I did.

I told him I was going to risk it anyhow, let me what would.

He said "he would risk it if I would."

So home we went with the girls. When we got to the end of the lane I told the girls we were proposing all the way.

They looked at each other in a way I didn't like so well, but said they (the old folks) would be in bed, so they didn't care if we did.

They were a little more surprised yet when I told them we thought of going in a little while, but as all was quiet we had no trouble in getting into the kitchen. Then and there we had our first court, and I made up my mind to ask Sallie to be my wife the next time I came.

It was now past the turn of the night, and as we had four miles to walk, I told John we had to be going. So we stepped out on the porch, but just as we did so, the sky was lit up by lightning, and one tremendous thunder peal rolled along the mountain side. Its echo had not died out in the far off vales until the rain began to pour from the garnered fullness of the clouds. We waited for it to stop until we were all asleep, when the girls said we should go to bed in the little room at the head of the stairs, which led out to the kitchen; as their father didn't get up early we could be home before the old folks were astir. So after bidding the girls a sweet good night—and hugging them a little—and wishing them pleasant dreams and promising them to be back on the next Saturday night, we started for bed.

We didn't have far to go, as the bed stood near the head of the stairs.

John was soon in bed, but as I was always a little slow, and full of curiosity, I was looking around the little room.

At last I thought I would sit down on a chest which, was spread over with a nice cloth, while I drew off my boots. So down I sat, when stars of the east, I went down into a big cupboard.

I thought John would die laughing, for he said I had smashed the cupboard all to thunder, and the plate right in two.

You see we had to be awful quiet, so that the old man would not hear.

I was now ready to get into bed, so I put the light out, and picked up my boots, thinking to put them in a more convenient place, when down my leg went through a pipe hole, which had been covered by paper, up to my hip.

Now one part of me was up stairs, while the longest part of me was in the kitchen. As my leg was very long, it reached a shelf which was occupied with dishes, pans, coffee-pots, etc., and it turned over with a tremendous crash.

The girls had not yet retired, and I could hear them laugh fit to split their sides.

I felt awful ashamed, and scared until my heart was in my throat, for I expected the old man every moment.

I extricated my leg from the confounded hole just in time, for the old lady looked up into the kitchen from the room door, and asked what all that noise was about.

The girls put her off as best they could, and I went to bed, while John was strong-

ling under the cover to look from laughing aloud.

We soon went off into the land of dreams with the hope of waking early. I wish I could tell you my dreams, but it would take me too long. One moment I would fancy myself by the side of Sallie slipping nectar from her heaven-bedecked lips, and next I would see the old man flourishing his cane above my head.

This all came to an end by John giving me a kick.

On waking and looking around, I saw John's eyes as big as my first, while the sun was beaming in at the window.

What to do we couldn't tell, for we heard the old man giving orders in the kitchen.

John looked out of the window and said we would get down over the porch roof.

"Get out and dress as soon as possible," he said.

So in my hurry my foot got fastened in the bedclothes, and out I tumbled head foremost, turned over and down the steps until I struck the door which was fastened by a wooden button, and it giving way, out I rolled in front of the old man.

He threw up his hands and cried, "Lord save me!" for he thought I was the devil.

The old lady screamed until you could have heard her a mile.

I was so scared and bewildered that I couldn't get up at once. It was warm weather and I didn't have anything on but a shirt.

When I heard the girls snickering it made me mad, and I jumped up and rushed out of the door, leaving the greater part of my shirt on the old iron door latch.

Off I started for the barn, and when half way through the yard the dog set upon a howl and went for me.

When I got into the barnyard, I had to run through a flock of sheep, and among them was an old ram, who backed up a little and started for me. With one bound I escaped his blow, sprang into the barn, and began to climb up the logs into the mow, when an old mother hen pounced upon my legs, picking them until they bled.

I threw myself upon the hay, and after John had slid down the porch into a bog-head of rain water, he came to me with one of my boots, my coat, and one of the legs of my pants. He found me completely prostrated. Part of my shirt, my hat, one leg of my pants, my vest, stockings, necktie and one boot were left behind.

I vowed then and there that I would never go to see another girl, and I'll die before I will.

BIRTH AND DEATH.

How quickly one generation of men follows another to the grave! We come like the ocean wave to the shore, and scarcely strike the sand before we roll back into forgetfulness whence we came. There is a skeleton in every house. Aye, in some, many.

We can stand upon the corner of any street and looking back, we shall see that all houses have changed occupants in a very few years. The old men have gone and a generation that knew them not has taken their places. Yet while we look we ourselves grow old, and pass on to join the great extras whose tents are almost sight on the other side. In youth the other world seems a great way off, but later we feel and realize that it is close at hand; and what is better nature does the preparatory work for passing into it so that we eat easily grow into it and are born into it.

THE BIBLE.

Who composed the following description of the Bible we may never know. It was found in Westminster Abbey, nameless and dateless; but nevertheless it is invaluable for its wise and wholesome counsels:

A nation would be truly happy if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book.

It contains everything needful to be known or done.

It gives instruction to the Senate, authority and directions to a magistrate.

It contains a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes a judge with his sentence.

It sets the husband as the lord of the household, and the wife as the mistress by the table; tells him how to rule, and her as well how to manage.

It entails honor on parents, and enjoins obedience to the children.

It prescribes and limits the sway of the sovereign, the rule of the ruler, and the authority of the master; commands the subject to honor, and the servants to obey; and the blessings and protection of the Almighty to all who walk by its rule.

An honest fellow being asked why he did not subscribe to a new paper, exclaimed: "Because when my father died, he left me a good many newspapers, and I have not got through reading them yet."

A rich officer of the revenue the other day asked a man of wit what sort of a thing opulence was. "It is a thing," replied the philosopher, "which gives a rascal the advantage over an honest man."

FARMER SMITH AND LAWYER THOMPSON.

A farmer—we will call him Smith for short—lives in a neighboring county, and would be known, by reputation at least, to many, were his right name given. But the incident we now relate, though coming to us in a reliable way, was known but to a few outside of his own neighborhood. Farmer Smith lived in a quiet way, and was supposed to have accumulated something ahead, besides having a pretty good farm. After his second son had been married about a year, he concluded to settle near his old man's, if he could rent a place.

Hearing of this, Mr. Thompson, again we withhold the true name—thought there might be a chance to sell a certain place on pretty fair terms. Mr. Thompson was a money-lender, and nothing suited him so well as interest backed by good security; and he was moreover generally considered a good trader. He rode over here to see old man Smith, but the farmer said he did not feel able to buy—he might buy on credit if the price was low enough and the interest was not too high. His son "Jake," he said, would have to pay for the farm himself if the trade was made but his son was a good farmer, and he thought it would be all right—at least the land would be there, and would be good for what remained unpaid, if his son should fail. What seemed to startle the old fellow was twelve per cent. interest that Thompson wanted.

Finally, however, after a great deal of talk, the price was agreed upon at \$20,000, one-fifth cash, and the notes at one, two, three and four years, with twelve per cent. interest from date for the remainder. The contract was drawn and they were about to sign, when the farmer suggested that if he should at any time get any more money than was due on the notes he wanted to be allowed to pay it, and count off the twelve per cent. The proposition seemed reasonable to Thompson, and he could not object to the insertion in the contract, and so the contract was signed in duplicate. The deed was to be ready, the notes drawn, and the first payment made on the following Saturday.

When the time arrived, both were punctually on hand, the first \$4,000 was paid, and the notes were ready for signature. "Mr. Thompson," said Farmer Smith, "I've been thinking about the interest, and it seemed scary, so I thought I'd gather in some little money I had out, and pay part of it, and, pulling from his breast-pocket a roll of money—"just count that."

The money was counted, and, with twelve per cent. on, the first note was paid.

When Thompson had pocketed the money, again Smith said: "I've got a son livin' in Missouri, Mr. Thompson, and as soon as he hears I war buyin' a farm for Jake, he sent me a little money"—pulling a roll from his right side breeches pocket—and so whatever it is we'll credit it on the next note, if you have no objection. Again the money was counted, and with the twenty-four per cent. off, just paid the note to a cent.

"Well, that's luck," resumed the old man; and now, Mr. Thompson the old woman has been selling right smart of butter and eggs, and some chickens now and then, when they come 'round the country a-baying, and she told me this mornin' that I better take what she had, and may be it wouldn't come amiss."

A roll was produced from the left side breeches pocket, and when counted, just paid the third note after the thirty-six per cent. was deducted and Thompson said not a word. Smith seemed to be considering for some minutes, and then, raising his head, said as though a sudden thought struck him: "you know my darter Sal, didn't you? Leastwise you've seen her. Sal was a fine gal. About five years ago at hog killing time, one o' my hands ticked, and what does Sal do but turn in and help us; and I tell you, she could sling a hog across her shoulders equal to any man on the ground. Well, you know, Sal married year before last, and her husband Hibbel—your know Hibbel—is doin', they tell me, as good a grocery business as any gman in Kirksville. Jake, he went over to see Sal and Hibbel the other day, and they was talkin' about this here interest business, and Sal says to Hibbel, says she—"

"Never mind what they said, Mr. Smith," broke in Thompson, "just hand over the money you were going to say they sent you."

"And sure enough the old man produced still another roll from some secret pocket which, when counted, proved to be the exact amount necessary to pay off the last note when forty-eight per cent. had been duly taken off."

Thompson pocketed the money, went straight to the Court House, acknowledged the deed, and handed it over with this remark: "You are the hardest old rascal I ever saw."

The Wilmington Star records the distressing fact that destitution among the poor of the city of Wilmington is on the increase and calls on the charitable societies for aid.

Workman on the Wilmington streets lately came upon a cannon embedded in the sand with the muzzle up. It is seven feet long.

THE PRESS AND GRANT'S ARKANSAS MESSAGE.

From the strong condemnation of the press it is evident that the Bayonet Programme, as applied to reconstructed and peaceful Arkansas, does not meet with approval. Usually we do not place press comments in this part of the paper. We do so to-day because of the transcendent value of the criticism as an index to public sentiment on the most momentous question that has ever arisen in American political annals.—Goldboro Messenger.

The New York Herald says: The closing sentence of this extraordinary document which conveys a clear intimation or threat that if Congress should follow the advice of the committee sent to investigate the condition of things in Arkansas and let the State alone, the President will interfere on his own authority to upset the State government, depose Garland, and install Brooks as Governor, is the boldest menace, and its fulfillment would be the most daring act ever ventured upon even by General Grant.

The Herald further declares that Grant has as much legal authority to reinstate the old Constitution of New York as he has to send an army to revive the dead and discarded Constitution of Arkansas after the people, acting under the authority of the Legislature, have established another.

The New York World says: The message of Mr. Grant about Arkansas is one of the most amusing and ridiculous things he has done yet. In the case of Louisiana he had a pretext, a flimsy pretext to be sure, in the inaction of Congress. In the case of Arkansas he had no pretext at all. The real effect of it, so far as its author is concerned, must be to drive another nail into his coffin. Everything the President does makes plainer the judicial blindness with which he has been cursed, to alienate all the supporters who are left to him, except his mercenaries, and to disgust still more deeply all his enemies.

The Tribune says: The President differs with the ablest lawyers in the country on the legality of the adoption of the new constitution of Arkansas, and talks vaguely of intimidation and revolution in referring to the most peaceful election that ever took place in that State. In fact this new message of the President will fully meet the views and expectations of Senator Clayton and Chief Justice McClure, while it will receive the approval of hardly any one else who has given the subject a moment's thought.

The Philadelphia Press, an Administration paper, expresses the opinion that the President's message "will cause very general surprise." It then recites the history of the Arkansas troubles, and quotes from the report of the Congressional committee appointed to look into the affairs of that State, which states that the people have adopted a constitution, republican in form, framed by officers of their choice, and are going forward with reasonable peace and quiet.

The Press concludes: We believe that the people will very generally agree with the committee that at this late day there is no good reason for interference in the affairs of Arkansas.

A NEW DEVICE FOR A RAILROAD FLAG.

On Tuesday morning last, before the passenger train on the Midland and Southern railroad reached Burk's station, the watchman on the bridge, a son of the Emerald Isle, discovered a broken rail, which perhaps was broken by the freight train which had a short time before passed up the road, and as it was necessary to flag approaching train, and Pat, concluding that nothing would do for a flag but something red, and having nothing of that color convenient, he bethought himself of his red flannel "uncleanables," and at once divested himself of them; but before he could replace his pants the train was heard approaching rapidly, and in his emergency he held his pants in one hand and elevated his red flannel on a stick with the other.

Captain Rudd, who was in charge of the train, and was the prince of conductors, went out to see what was the matter, when Pat exclaimed, in his national brogue: "Bo jabers, Captain, I'm out most frozen!"

The scene created no little merriment with those who witnessed it. We bespeak for Pat a permanent position on the road, and we hope Mr. Barbour will find more lucrative employment for him.—Western Sentinel.

The Reading Eagle says: A young widow's son goes to a down-town primary school. He is about 10 years of age. The other afternoon he was busily engaged during school hours addressing an "envelope. The teacher saw him, and asked him what he was writing. "Directing an envelope," was the reply. Upon further inquiry it was learned that he was addressing an envelope to his mother. The teacher asked whether he was going to send her a letter, when he answered, "No, I'm going to send her a valentine." And the young boy held up a comic picture representing a woman with a red and blue standing near a stream of water. The valentine was entitled "Fishing for Bona." The boy said that his mother wanted to get married again, and that she must have a valentine, sure.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

It has occurred in the experience of almost every one—an experience kept bright by daily observation, that property is sold for far less than its value, that sales are made and titles passed for property worth, oftentimes tenfold the price if brought, and this too, when the transaction was perfectly legal, and when all the forms of the law had been complied with. Why was this so. Because such sales, though nominally public and advertised as the present laws now require, are in reality private, without the stimulus of competition, and bringing just such prices as suits the convenience of the few bidders present. Estates are defrauded, debtors fail to be relieved by the sacrifice of their property, and a few watchful men absorb the property of a county at merely nominal rates.

It is in justice to this class of cases that the law is proposed to apply. It proposes to require all such notices of sales, as are now required to be advertised by manuscript notices, to be printed in some newspaper published in the county in which the sale or other transaction is to be made. Where there is no paper published, the present mode may still obtain. The cost of publication is not to exceed the regular charges of advertising.

There is really no additional expense incurred, for the increase in value given by publicity will vastly more than compensate for the charges of advertising.

This is the opinion of many lawyers, sheriffs, clerks of courts and others whose experience is large and whose opinion should be heeded.—News.

A SATISFIED CONSCIENCE.

There are a great many stories about a-bout the punctious observances of Sunday in Scotland; but we remember none more illustrative of the absurdity to which the custom is carried than the following, which is told by the Count De Medine Pomar, in his newly published work, "The Honey-moon."

It was at the hotel of Dumbarton. I had just got up and rung the bell for some hot water for shaving. A waiter answered my call.

"I want some-hot water, if you please," I said.

"And what do you want the hot water for?"

"For shaving," said I.

"Ye canna have the hot water on the Lord's Day for sic a thing as shaving," said the waiter, horror struck at the idea.

I insisted again, but with the same effect.

"Na, na," said he, "ye canna have it."

Necessity is the mother of invention, tis said, and this aroused mine. I thought that if I could arrange the order in such a way that it would not affect his religious scruples, he would bring it directly. I therefore proposed that I should like some toddy, and told him to bring me the materials for making it, consisting of whiskey, sugar, and boiling water. These he brought without the least demur. I gave him the whiskey, which he drank, and I used the hot water. So conscience was satisfied.

REMARKABLE SET.—Old Farmer Gruff was one morning toting away with all his might and main a barrel of apples, which when he was endeavoring to go up the cellar stairs, and calling at the top of his lungs for one of his boys to lend a helping hand, but in vain.

When he had, after infinite amount of sweating and puffing, accomplished the task and just when they were needed, of course the boys' make their appearance.

"Where have you been, and what have you been about, I'd like to know that you couldn't hear me call?" inquired the farmer in an angry tone, and addressing the eldest.

"Out in the shop settin' the saw," replied the youth.

"And you, Dick?"

"Out in the barn settin' the hen."

"And you, sir?"

"Up in granny's room settin' the clock."

"And you, young man?"

"Up in the garret settin' the trap."

"And now, master Fred, where were you and what were you settin'?" asked the old farmer of his youngest progeny, the asperity of his temper being somewhat soothed by this amusing category of answers. Come, let's hear!

"On the door-step settin' stiff," replied the young hopeful, seriously.

A remarkable set, I must confess," added the amused sir, dispersing the grinning group with a wave of the hand.

The best law—the golden rule.

The best education—self-knowledge.

The best philosophy—a contented mind.

The best statesmanship—self-government.

The best theology—a pure and beneficent life.

The best medicine—cheerfulness and temperance.

The best art—painting a smile upon the brow of childhood.

Horse racing is sinful and I know it, said a Tennesseean deacon; but I believe I've got a horse what can outrun anything these diggins.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....FEB. 24. 1875.

THE USURY BILL.

After protracted discussion this bill passed the House of Representatives on Friday last, and having previously passed the Senate, is now a law to take effect thirty days after the ratification thereof. The regular rate of interest is fixed at 6 per cent per annum, but on special contracts may be agreed upon at 8 per cent, the penalty for the evasion or excess of this rate being fixed at the double value of the money, merchandise or real estate, so lent bargained or exchanged to any person who shall sue for the same, and further that the violation of the provisions of this Act shall subject every person, banking institution or corporation to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Whatever may have been the grounds of complaint against moneyed men and moneyed institutions, for the high rates of interest charged, we cannot think the Legislature has adopted a wise or prudent measure of relief. It was blind and deaf to all demonstration that the rates of interest were not so much dependent upon the will of the holders of money, as upon creditors over which they had no control. It ignored the well established maxim of political economy in regard to supply and demand. It would not listen to the demonstrations of the vastly diminished volume of currency as compared with the period before the war, the new relations of labor and capital, the greatly increased demand for money, and its consequently increased value. It proceeded to its work with the resolve to relieve the oppressed without sufficient reflection as to the efficacy of the means.

It is an error of judgment, not of feeling, because if there ever was a purpose sincere and unselfish, it was the enactment of a usury law, a panacea for all financial ills. It will not be long before its results become apparent. If the notes of alarm from the tobacco country, from the cotton country and from the turpentine country are real, there is approaching a period of trial and distress, of broken contracts and suspended labor, of foreclosure of mortgages and enforcement of obligations, such has scarcely before been witnessed. And it is difficult to doubt the sincerity of conviction of the gentlemen who advocated the cause of these industries, or to deny conclusions so cogently drawn.

We shall be very greatly gratified if we are proved to be mistaken. We have no pride of opinion to indulge. We opposed the bill because we believed we were faithful to the real interests of the people. If the relief is obtained through it that is expected, we will willingly surrender all claim to superior sagacity.

And so, with many misgivings, but patient expectations we dismiss the subject.

THE RADICAL CAUCUS.

If our readers have not kept pace with the desperate wickedness of the last month left to the radical majority in Congress, they might well be amazed at the last crowning act of villany attempted against their peace and liberties. It was nothing less than the proposition, to be placed before Congress, to make the President a ruler of absolutely unlimited power, with the right to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus, anywhere, everywhere and at any time, as may suit his serene Highness. Now, to liberty this writ means everything. It is the one great safeguard against unlawful power, the very key stone of the liberty of the subject. A man may be arrested, as is often the case wrongfully, on suspicion, by mistake, or insufficient grounds. But the validity of his arrest can be at once established by the application of this great writ, which brings him at once before a Judge, and either establishes his innocence or confirms the rightfulness of his arrest.

Under the suspension of the writ, orders for arrest go forth, and the arrested party is consigned at once to his dark abode from which his complaint is no more to be heard and where the protecting of the law is no more to reach. It is easy to see what use could be made of it by a man determined to hold on to power. Ostensibly asked to check violence in the South, it will be used to head off opposition to ambitious schemes, even when that opposition is lawful and peaceable. Those who presume to lift their voices in defence of law and liberty will be silenced. The purest leaders of those who resist the encroachments of the President will fall victims to this dread power, and the liberties of the country will be extinguished.

This radical caucus represents the extreme wing of its party. It is opposed by the more generous, or the more sagacious republicans who have a real regard for country. They have a high duty to fulfil, and there is encouragement in the stand

taken by Blaine, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who may now be said to be measuring his strength with Grant. Within this week, the issue will have been made known.

ORPHAN APPRENTICESHIP.

Last summer on the authority of Mr. Mills, the superintendent of the Orphan Asylum at Oxford, we directed attention to the fact, that under the then laws, white children not only could be, but were actually bound to colored masters. We have reason to believe that our exposure of this horror was not fruitless. The Legislature has just passed a bill, now a law, forbidding any such abuse. Only one white man was found ignoble enough to vote against it—Thorne, the carpet bag member from Warren County. The white native Republicans stood by their race in the support of the bill, while every colored member voted against it.

In each House, a negro introduced an amendment forbidding the binding of colored children to white masters, but this proposition did not even receive the full strength of the colored side of the House. There were some colored members whose good sense and experience satisfied them that white masters were better for colored orphans, than those of their own race.

HIS HEAD IS LEVEL.

HE REFUSED TO MARRY THEM.

Send for Phil, if occurring in the south Sheridan and his hirelings would at once be sent to enforce the law and protect the negro. Our negro friends can see, there is no more civil rights at the north than at the south.

On Thursday afternoon a well dressed colored man and a young white woman visited the City Hall in New York, and made known their desire to be married by Mayor Wickham, but the latter replied firmly: 'No, sir, it can't be done. While I am Mayor of this city I shall never marry a black man to a white woman, nor a black woman to a white man.' To a bystander, who suggested that perhaps he had not read the fifteenth amendment and the civil rights bill, the Mayor replied: 'I know all about those laws, but you can rest assured that notwithstanding those marriages between whites and blacks can take place in this hall while I am the Mayor of this city.' The colored man looked surprised, and the girl's eyes filled with tears. They afterwards made application to Justice Kilbreth to perform the ceremony, but the Justice said he was 'too busy.'

THE ADDRESS.

Of the Southern Democratic Congressmen to the People of the South.

The Raleigh News says, we publish the address which has just been prepared by the Democratic members of Congress from the South and Southwest.

It is a grave contingency indeed when men in their position feel called upon to sound the notes of warning; a graver reflection, that they have so little encouragement to offer. Upon the effect of the few feeble rays of light that have penetrated minds clouded by hate, and softened hearts rigid with anger, hangs the slender hopes of peace and liberty. The destinies of the future depend upon the placability of the Northern temper, and the happiness of the South upon the reasonableness of the Northern mind. A people more just, and more impartial in their judgments, would long since have seen how facts have been wrested from their bearings, and how truths have been distorted into calumnies.

It is too late now to plead our innocence, to attempt to throw the blame where it properly belongs, to arraign the minions of the administration as the authors of the unpopularity of the South. Our enemies are our judges, and they would decide against us. Between us and unrestrained despotism, the barrier is very slight indeed. At this very moment the battle is being fought which is to test its strength. Upon the events of the next ten days are suspended the issues of peace or commotion, of freedom or despotism.

Our representatives cheer us with the fact that we have friends in the North who are working for us, who have faith in us, and who may bring about our deliverance. And they counsel us to back up this kindly feeling, and this tender of service, with discretion, patience and forbearance. We appreciate their motives, but we feel that we anticipate their advice. We are sure that in North Carolina, there is not a spark of disloyalty to the government. There is too intense a longing for the blessings of a settled peace, and the rewards of a protected industry to permit the hazard of both by outbreaks against authority. If not blatant in our patriotism, we are at least sincere in regarding ourselves as part and parcel of the restored Union, participating in its prosperity, sympathizing in its disasters. If we have opposed the Republican party, which we have done and will continue to do, it is because we distinguish between that and the government of the United States. We are loyal to the one. We are hostile to the other because it is arrayed against the true principles of that government.

We point to peace and harmony within our borders, to loyalty to the government, to rigid fidelity to our obligations as evidenced that North Carolina should be exempt from the solicitude conveyed in this address. If she is to be punished to advance the views of the President, then no protestations that she can make will avert his displeasure, and nothing that she has done or may contemplate, can increase it.

Allen T. Coates, of West Virginia, was elected United States Senator on Feb. 17.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Every effort has been made to avert the proposed increase of the tax on tobacco. It will have a most prejudicial effect on the manufacturer, who must be compelled to curtail his operations. One of the direct consequences of this must fall upon the colored people, so large and indispensable a part of the manufacturing force. Thousands of colored people live on this business, depend upon its prosperity for their daily bread. A blow at the tobacco interests, strikes directly at these special nets of the party. But they will as usual be fooled, and continue to serve it with unquestioning submission. Raleigh News.

THE USURY BILL.

The bill is now a law, and its wisdom will be soon vindicated or its folly condemned. A great clamor has been satisfied, and a strong protest has been silenced. Too slow for the impatience of some, too fast for the forebodings of others, the enactment goes upon the statute book to work as a touch-stone of fortune, or as the blighting instrument of ruin.

From the different stand-points from which it was viewed, from the earnest eloquence and varied learning with which the bill was assailed or defended, it is safe to say that both advocates and opponents were equally sincere in their opinions. Both were governed by motives of efficient service to the people. If either the one or the other have erred, it was honestly done, and we find no words of censure for those who have disagreed with us. They believe they have wrought unmeasured relief to the State, and we hope with all sincerity they may not be mistaken.

But we cannot be convinced that an Act which goes into effect within 30 days after its ratification, ruthlessly breaking into engagements already formed, and closing the door to others so necessary to be made under the existing system of farm management and labor, is a prudent one; we cannot be convinced, that the penalties imposed for the violations of the law are justifiable ones; and cannot be convinced that the inducements offered to informers, or the stimulus given to dishonesty are virtuous ones.

We believe that the friends of the bill have erred in giving it such immediate effect. They should have made some concessions to the representations of those who presented such irrefragable demonstrations of its fatal operation upon the larger agricultural and industrial interests of the State—upon cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which embrace three-fifths in value of all the products of the soil and forest of the State. We believe the friends of the bill admit that they are too much in haste to bring about the millennium, and we are not without hope that a sober second thought will inspire them to introduce a supplemental bill, which, while it will not impair their own victory, will soothe and satisfy their defeated foes. This would be just, and it would be generous. It is not too late to do it.

The News says, the Democratic Platform of Connecticut recently enunciated at Hartford has an old familiar ring. If it were not the knowledge of the contrary at Washington City, we might feel that the light of constitutional liberty still blazed over the land. But the leaves are at work. Listen! 'An opposition to Federal interference in the affairs of States, the doctrine that a government governs the best which governs the least, that all men are equal before the law, that taxation should be for revenue only, and the best currency is based on hard money.'

Two cadets says the News, have been dismissed from the Naval School at Annapolis for assaulting a negro cadet from Mississippi. Really these colored pets of the government have proved an insufferable nuisance since the experiment has been made, by authority, of demonstrating practically the doctrine of perfect equality. As at West Point, so at Annapolis, these porteges are always in trouble, but are kept on hand as convenient matches to fire up the northern mind when it begins to languish in Southern hate.

The News says, a dispatch received by a gentleman in this city last night from Washington, from a member of the House from this State, says:

'Gen. Ransom has delivered the greatest speech to-day on the Louisiana question that has been made in the Senate for twenty years.'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—It is stated that the New Orleans Conservative delegation now here have a proposition for a compromise, to be submitted to the Louisiana committee, which they say will be acceptable to the Conservative party of the State if ratified by the committee. It is that the Conservative members of the lower house returned by the returning board take their seats; that the five members who were excluded be admitted to seats; that the House as then constituted will recognize the Kellogg Senate and recognize Kellogg as de facto Governor, and will not undertake to impeach him for any past acts.

THE FORCE BILL.

There were rumors among Radicals at the Capitol to-day that there was a prospect that the force bill would not be reported to the House at all, as it was far from certain that it would command a majority.

Notwithstanding these doubts, it is to be expected that the bill will be reported. In the hope of being able to secure its passage it is given out to-night that its advocates will consent to some modification, and perhaps even concede so much as to terminate the power of the President to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus anterior to the beginning of the next Presidential campaign, and perhaps limit its exercise to the South. But very serious objections would be raised as to the power of Congress to pass penal laws applicable only to a portion of the country, and it is doubtful whether these modifications, if proposed, would render the bill any more acceptable to those Republicans who are not willing to destroy their country, for the sole purpose of giving President Grant four more years in the White House.

CABINET RUMORS.

Rumors of approaching Cabinet changes continue to be current. It is alleged that the President wants to make a place in the Cabinet for some of the Senators who are going out on the 4th of March. Among those whose names are most frequently mentioned in this connection are Messrs. Chandler, Scott and Carpenter the last named being assigned the attorney-generalship. But if the President wishes to call either of these gentlemen to his Cabinet councils, he will scarcely be able to do it unless he requests some of those now in the Cabinet to step down. None of them will do it voluntarily.

THE ARKANSAS MATTER.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections had an important session to-day on the consideration of the Arkansas matter. Senator Morton made the important announcement that he hardly expected to be able at this late date to secure any action in the Senate in regard to Arkansas affairs. He thought, however, that the committee should determine upon and report some proposition to meet the President's views, so as to deter or prevent other States of the South from pursuing similar methods of changing their constitutions. Other members of the committee expressed doubts as to whether it was in the province of Congress to interfere in the matter of making or altering State constitutions, and did not think, in fact, that Congress had anything at all to do with it. The committee will continue the subject at the next meeting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A resolution appointing a Committee of five to sit during recess to examine the various branches of the civil service and report by bill or otherwise, with a view to reorganization, was introduced.

A resolution giving wounded soldiers, widows and orphans of those who died in line of duty preference in civil service. Passed by a vote of 36 to 8. This shuts out the South.

The Legislature of West Virginia has removed their capitol from Charleston, to Wheeling.

Mrs. Hawk Meadows and Mr. James C. Coates, of Granville county, both had their legs broken by accident.

COTTON.—Raleigh Feb. 20th.—The market firm, and active receipts 250 bales. Low middlings at 14½c. stained at 13.

We are indebted to the Raleigh News for our Cotton reports.

Wilmington, 19th. Cotton quiet. Middlings 14½; low middlings 14½.

Norfolk, 10th. Cotton quiet. Middlings 15.

FLOUR.—Flour Markets dull and prices low. Raleigh, Feb. 19th, North Carolina \$7.25@7.50.

Wheat.—Richmond 19th. No material changes, prices for both Red and White ranging between 1.12 to 1.19.

Provisions.—Richmond 19th. Western shoulders 8½@9½. Clear rib sides 10½@ clear 11½.

NOTICE.

Orange County Council Patrons of Husbandry. Will convene at Hillsboro on Saturday next 27th inst., important business to be transacted—a full delegation requested. By order of the Master. At 11 o'clock A. M. Feb. 27. B. H. BELL, Sec.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are warned not to trespass on my lands, either by hunting or fishing thereon, or driving wagons or other vehicles through the open fields. The lands are situated on the south side of the public road leading west from Hillsboro to Brown's Mill and between the Town and Barracks. REBECCA C. JONES. Feb. 24. 75.

GRAVES' WAREHOUSE, DANVILLE, VA., FOR THE SALE OF LEAF-TOBACCO.

TWO and a half per cent. covers all charges for selling Tobacco at my house, and I guarantee as high prices, as good handling of Tobacco, and as prompt attention to business as any house in this market. Respectfully, Wm. P. Graves. Jan. 27. 75.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of Col. Charles M. Latimer, dec'd., on the 14th day of February 1875, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same to him, on or before the 8th day of February 1876, duly authenticated or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

DEBTORS.

To the Estate must make immediate payment. THOMAS WEBB, Administrator with the will annexed of CHAS. M. LATIMER, dec'd. 8th Feb. 1875.

CASH PRICES	TIME PRICE
\$50.00 PER TON	\$58.00 PER
OF 2,000 pounds.	2,000 lbs. Payable Nov. 1.

THE High Standard of Quality has been fully Maintained, and it is Considered by those who have given it a Fair Trial the

BEST AND CHEAPEST Fertilizer Manufactured.

LIBERAL AND ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS FOR LARGE LOTS, GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

LOCAL AGENTS

AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

DeROSSET & CO., GENERAL AGENTS

For North Carolina and Virginia, at WILMINGTON, N. C. Jan. 27. 75. T. P. BRADSHAW, Agent, Oaka.

WE OFFER

OUR STANDARD FERTILIZERS

For the Season of 1875, delivered on the Cars, at our Factory, at the following

REDUCED PRICES:

SOLUBLE NEVASSA GUANO

At \$53.00 per Ton, Cash, or \$50.00, payable 1st of November, next:

NAVASSA ACID PHOSPHATE,

At \$53.00 per Ton, Cash, or \$50.00, payable 1st of November, next.

WE GUARANTEE that the previous High Grade of our Fertilizers shall be fully MAINTAINED. K. BRIDGES, President. D. McRAE, Treasurer. C. L. GRAFFLIN, Superintendent. Feb. 3. 75.

Navassa Guano Company, WILMINGTON, N. C.

HO! FOR THE NEW YEAR. JUST RECEIVED AT BLACKWOOD'S

A Fresh supply of Men's Heavy Boots & Shoes, Boys' Brogan Shoes, Youth's Boots, Women's Egg'd and Sew'd Shoes, Children's leather Tipped Shoes. KEPT constantly on hand a good line of Men's Fine Goods.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Alpacas, Delanes, Prints, Plaids, Ladies Shawls, Sonnets, Nubias, Scarfs, Ladies and Childrens Hoods, Tickings, Brown and Bleached Domestics.

Writing Paper, Initial Paper and Envelopes, Pens, Pen Holders and Lead Pencils, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Crockery.

Sugar, Coffee, Cheese and Crackers, Flour, Meal, Powder, Shot, Caps, &c.

All which will be sold very low for CASH OR GOOD BARTER.

Thankful for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and FAIR dealing to continue a good share of noble patronage.

Jan. 6th 1875. J. N. BLACKWOOD.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable tract of LAND lying between the Chapel Hill and Hillsboro Roads, two miles south-west of Hillsboro, known as the Henry Witherspoon place. Containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less. On the premises are a good dwelling house, containing four rooms and a tenant house. There is a small orchard of excellent fruit, and the fruit on the place is never, or rarely ever killed by frost.

There are two springs near the house of excellent water, one of them remarkably copious. There are about seven acres of Meadow land which can be irrigated on both sides for its whole length. There is a sufficiency of fire wood and timber for the necessary repairs to fences and buildings. TERMS OF SALE: One thousand dollars. One half cash, balance in one and two years. Title reserved until the last payment is made. Purchasers are invited to visit the premises, and to apply to Hamilton and Graham, Esq's, for further information.

WILLIAM STRUDWICK. Jan. 20. 75. 11.

Marshall C. Cameron, Dentist.

Late with Dr. D. A. ROBERTSON. OFFERS his services to the citizens of Hillsboro and vicinity. CHURCH moderate, and satisfactory reference given if desired. Persons will be waited upon at their homes, until I can arrange a suitable office. All orders left at Dr. Hookers, Drug Store, will be promptly attended to. Dec. 24th 1874. 6m.

This is to certify that Marshall Cameron, of Hillsboro, N. C. has been a student in my office for three years, commencing Nov. 1871 and ending Nov. 16th 1874. I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Marshall Cameron to any who may send his services as a dentist, feeling sure that he will render justice to his patients, and honor to his profession. D. A. ROBERTSON. Nov. 16. 74.

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE ON FAIR TERMS.

The subscribers wishing to retire from the Wholesale Fancy Goods and Notion business, to devote themselves exclusively to their manufacturing interests in the city, will dispose of their stock of goods on hand, store fixtures, and lease of Warehouse, on favorable terms, to parties wishing to embark in an already well established business.

The Warehouse, situated on Main street, in the best position in the city, is 120 feet deep, basement and first floor—the first floor is lighted with a skylight in the centre, the second floor is 100 feet, and third 50 feet deep.

Thus is afforded a house in which the Wholesale Fancy Goods and Notion business can be prosecuted on as large a scale as desired, or a large combined Wholesale, Dry Goods and Notion business can be conducted in the city, with the right to enter in mercantile pursuits for procuring a well known and established business and business stand.

Arrangements may be made with M. S. Valentine to remain with a new firm till late in the Spring season. The terms of the lease are favorable. Parties desiring further information can procure it by addressing us.

M. S. Valentine and Co., 1214 Main Street, RICHMOND, VA.

N. B.—In view of the contemplated change in our business, as stated above, we now offer special inducements to the trade, in supplying themselves with goods in our line, and invite city and country merchants to avail themselves of these inducements. M. S. VALENTINE & CO. Jan. 27. 75.

Pepper's Saloon AND RESTAURANTS.

White Front, Wilmington St., Second Door South of Hargett St., Near

his old Stand now known as the Carolina House. RALEIGH N. C.

W. R. PEPPER, the most distinguished Saloon and Restaurant, as above, to-day, Thursday October 1st. The best of everything in the business will be found at Pepper's, served up in Pepper's best style.

Norfolk Oysters. Meal at all hours. Nov. 18. 74. W. R. PEPPER.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

12th, Opposite Bank St. & Capitol Square Richmond, Va.

T. W. Hoenigler, PROPRIETOR.

A new and first class Hotel, furnished in 1874 equal to any in the United States. The Proprietor assures comfort to the travelling public. Mr. John P. Ballard, will be glad to see his old friends and persons. Jan. 10. 75.

Terms of the Recorder for 1875.

For 1 year, \$2.00.

" 6 months, 1.00.

Payments always in advance.

Job printing done neatly, cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

John N. McDade of Cedar Grove, is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements at Cedar Grove and Prospect Hill.

Forty Five Years Old.

On Saturday the Recorder was 55 years old, having been founded by Dennis Heatt on the 29th day of February 1820.

Will the people of Orange keep it alive in its vigor, or will they suffer it to die out? We will do our duty. Will they do theirs? There are one thousand or more in the county able to subscribe, and with whom it is a duty, to do so, but comparatively small number perform their duty. Friends of the Recorder, come forward and perpetuate the work begun by your old friend Dennis Heatt.

We would be gratified if the many professed friends of the Recorder who read it, and value it, would value also, and remember "that little account." Many of the "best men" in the county forget that they owe us, and that the existence of the paper depends upon prompt and regular payments.

How we do admire those few to whom a hint of this kind has not been necessary.

Attention is called to the Notice of Orange County Patrons of Husbandry which meets here Saturday the 27th inst.

Removal.

H. N. Brown has transferred himself to his handsome new store opposite his old place of business. We hope his old friends will take notice, and follow him up.

His house is one of the best constructed for retail business in the country, being large, commodious and well arranged, adapted to the wants of the times. His house is so constructed as to be almost fire-proof. In fact it is a complete business house.

A Section.

A manufacturer at Durham tells us that, at the tobacco sales in the latter period of the week, tobacco brought 15 per cent less than it had been sold at, the first direct effect of the tariff bill just passed. The buyers are straitened already in their ability to get money to make their purchases. The bill is for the benefit of the farmers. Are tobacco planters farmers?

St Nicholas.

Is at hand for March, subscribe to it. It is more than worth its money. No family with young children left with minds to develop and tastes to cultivate should be without it. It is cheap, beautiful and unexceptionable.

Address "St Nicholas" New York.

Robbery.

We learn that one night last week the tobacco warehouse of Mr. J. R. Gattis was entered and about one hundred and twenty pounds of leaf, worth one dollar a pound was carried off. As nobody is ever arrested here for tricks of that kind, it is a pity there is no clue to the theft.

New Enterprise.

We learn that Mr. Jas Webb Jr intends soon opening a merchant Tailoring establishment here, to be conducted by competent managers from Baltimore, with a view more particularly to supply the uniforms of the cadets of Horner & Graves' and Hillsboro' school. It is a much needed branch of business here, and will no doubt be successful.

The Tobacco Market.

While it has been gratifying to see the prices of tobacco kept up to such remunerative rates during the winter, we thought it best to caution the planters that a check to this is almost unavoidable, and that it would be prudent to hold up deliveries for awhile. The stiffness of the market depends upon the ability of manufacturers to buy. The shortness of last years crop created an unusual excitement among them from the anticipation of insufficient supplies, and they rushed into market to guard against any such contingency. But the excitement on that subject is over, and it will be sometime yet before manufacturing commences. Buyers among that class are compelled to pause from the inability to carry the large sum needed to a full stock in advance. This they would be unable to undertake. Together with this, the legislation in Congress on the subject of the tobacco tax leaves the question surrounded with doubt, and uncertainty and clouded with future danger. The effects of this will fall back upon the planter. He will bear the burden of loss. It will be well therefore to suspend deliveries until the usual time in the spring at which period, doubts will have been cleared up, a healthy demand will exist, and if the crop is as short as we believe, the prices obtained will be fully as satisfactory as they have been, and much more certain than they possibly can be for some weeks to come.

One member of the House of Representatives, weighs 250.

Editor's Correspondence.

RALEIGH FEB 20th 1875.—This week in the House has been marked by the most interesting discussions of the session. No subject has come up of such direct interest to the people and of such immediate application to their welfare, as the tariff bill, and was advocated by its friends with vigor and ability, and courted by its opponents with determination and sincerity of purpose which desired success if they did not achieve it. Mr. Staples the leading advocate of the measure has gained high repute as a lawyer, and an orator, and opposed to him as I am on this question could not but admire and sympathize with him. Mr. Pinckney was not behind in zeal, and has maintained the opposing position he had before won by his talents, of the opposition the most conspicuous were Messrs McRae, Strong, Moring, Mcbane Walker, of Richmond, and others who made a good record for themselves.

It was very evident, early in the discussion that the minds of the House were pretty well made up, and that to it a usury law was a determined fact. After the defeat of Mr. Means amendment, which would have made the National Banks liable to the same restrictions and penalties as private individuals and corporations, and which still seems to me a most reasonable concession asked, the principal fight was on the amendment of Mr. Mcbane to postpone the operations of the bill until the 1st of March 1876. On this point it seems to me that the illustrations of the immediate disastrous effect upon the varied industries of the State, upon cotton, upon tobacco, upon the naval store business as presented by Mr. McRae, Mcbane, McIver, and others would have brought conviction to the House. But the majority feared to risk an amendment which would carry the bill back to the Senate and there endanger its final passage.

The bill comes up on its 3rd and final reading to-day. It may be that the majority will yield this concession of delay in the operations of the bill if they can be satisfied that the Senate will accept the amendment.

Our Representatives Messrs Latta and Atwater have supported the measure steadfastly throughout, while Mr. Parish has opposed it. It is a question of policy which must be vindicated by its results and I am not inclined to arraign men for honest differences of opinion. I am opposed to the bill because as a measure of relief to the people I believe it will woefully fail of its aim. If I am mistaken, I will gladly accept the reproach to my erring judgment.

The next question of interest, was the discussion on Mr. Glenns Civil Rights Bill Resolutions which came up again yesterday morning. As before the galleries and lobbies were crowded, for a very animated scene was expected.

Just after Mr. Glenns renunciation of his party, several of his party friends signified their intention to imitate his example. They only asked delay to consult with their friends, and be able to justify their action to their constituents. But the discussion of yesterday proved that the delay was used for other purposes. The party last seemed to have been unsparingly applied, and when on yesterday the resolutions came up, Messrs Glenn and Foote were found alone in their honest abandonment of their party. The others had reconsidered, and "gone back" on themselves. It is strange to see white men, denouncing the Civil Rights bill, yet not only clinging to, but glorying in the party with whom the principles of that bill according to the confessions of Mr. Glenn, are a cardinal and undying principle.

The Democratic party have had nothing to do with this matter. It originated in the Republican ranks, and it was carried through by them. But the former will be very willing to profit by such defeat, and will gladly receive all such accessions to its ranks as are made, under the impress of honest conviction.

Mr. Means, the able member from Cabarrus has been very ill with pneumonia during the past week. He is one of the best of the badly heated capital, and its violent extremes of temperature. By next session, a new mode of heating will have been adopted, and some security given to the health of the members.

Mr. Robert H. Ballard, the member from Gates is at home very ill with but little hope of recovery.

The DeCastro troupe is here this week furnishing amusement to the sight seekers. For my own part, the only consequence I have of the existence of such attractions, is the braying of their bands from the balcony of Tucker Hall. These companies always make themselves known in that way, sometimes very agreeable, quite often, discordantly and offensively. I noticed what was to me, a novel advertisement this morning. The elegant team of the Yarbrough House omnibus paraded the streets, the horses covered with rich red housings, upon which were emblazoned in huge silver letters "Go see De Castro." I am not puffing them, for I have not the slightest interest in them, but I was struck with their estimate of the value of advertising and the ingenious and striking way of doing it.

Judging from the display of seeds in the fronts of all the stores devoted to such commodities, one might be deluded into the belief that spring is at hand. Potatoes, onion sets, packages of small seeds, from Detroit Philadelphia, Wethersfield and half dozen other places, tempt the gardener at every step; but for ten days past there has been a reality in winter which can't deceive any body. This morning it has a very snowy look, and a little has already fallen, but it will no doubt go off in

one of those detestable freezing rains which have been the curse and the peculiarity of this winter.

The rains of Saturday again put up the streams. The cold and wet has given farm operations a set back. In fact the only real winter weather of the season has been in February.

Alamance Court.

Judge Kerr held the court last week, which adjourned on Wednesday evening last to Monday of this week, Judge McKoy will hold the remainder of the term of this court as well as the rest of the circuit.

St Matthews Church.

Work will soon be begun on the interior of this edifice by which very great improvements for the better are anticipated. The changes in the present arrangements are designed by the Rev. Mr. Oriel, who besides being a divine, is an accomplished architect the fruit of genius and taste.

At the present time, workmen are engaged in putting up a heating apparatus by which the comfort of the congregation will be much increased.

Monroe says the Enquirer, has 1,500 inhabitants, twenty stores three churches, three schools, six lawyers five physicians and four preachers.

Among the prisoners in Wadesboro Jail are two negro preachers.

Robert McDonald, negro, has been convicted of burglary at Fayetteville, and sentenced to death. Ad appeal is taken to the Supreme Court.

Near LaGrange an old colored negro woman was badly burned while having a fit.

A little boy, 5 or 6 years old, son of Mr. Parker Moore, of Macon, county, was handling a pistol thought to be unloaded when it went off, killing his father.

The county Commissioners of Northampton has positively refused to grant any more license for the sale of whiskey in that county.

At the competition of oratorical prizes at Trinity College, Hartford Ct., a silver medal was awarded to John Hanks of Fayetteville.

Ephraim Gainey, an old colored man, died in Anson county on the 2nd inst. The Wadesboro Argus says that he was supposed to be about 110 or 112 years old. Only a week before his death he carried a bag of corn to mill on his back. He is said to have belonged to the family of Maj. Gainey of Revolutionary memory.

The Journal says, The largest cargo of cotton ever shipped from Wilmington to Liverpool, went out on Saturday per steamer Powell. It consisted of 1,350 bales and was shipped by Williams and Murchison. Estimated at \$80 per bale, the cargo was worth \$108,000.

An old colored man named Enoch Usher, was walking over a trestle on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, within the city limits of Wilmington when he was overtaken by a train and knocked over into the creek. The body has not yet been found.—Journal.

The Raleigh News says that there have been introduced in the Senate the present session 640 bills. Of this number 14 have passed, while a large number have been defeated or otherwise disposed of.

Representative Means, of Cabarrus has been seriously ill, but is now convalescent.

The Enterprise says, We regret to learn that a negro man was drowned near this place last Tuesday morning, while cutting ice. We regret to learn that our young friend, N. F. Reid, came very near meeting the same sad fate in his heroic effort to save the unfortunate negro.

Asheville Pioneer: There is a woman in Cherokee county is the mother of nine sons. Three of them claim paternity of a white man, three of an Indian, and three of a negro. Seven of the nine have given bond for their appearance at the next term of the Federal Court to answer the charge of violations of the Internal Revenue Laws.

The wife of Dr. Manning, editor of the Weldon News, is very ill.

The Reidsville Enterprise says: John Middleton, a prisoner, in the county jail, was found dead on the morning of the 9th inst. A coroner's jury was summoned and an inquest held and after an examination into the facts and circumstances, from a view of the corpse found that deceased was chilled to death by the cold weather.

Robert Brack, a shoemaker of Asheville, recently went to Washington City to obtain patents for three useful inventions of his own, but soon after arriving in the city he became insane. The Asheville Pioneer says that he is possessed of considerable mechanical ingenuity, and his models were not without merit. It is naturally supposed that his lunacy was caused by the intense anxiety for the success of his patents.

On Tuesday night as Mr. W. A. Harris was going to his home in the Eastern Ward, he was accosted by a man and asked what time it was, and taking out his watch to give the desired information, the fellow snatched it and ran. Harris laid down a box containing some goods he had purchased and on returning after an unsuccessful pursuit, to get the box, he found that it had been carried off.—News.

Mr. Nat. McCain, a young man in this vicinity, we learn took arsenic yesterday (but whether through mistake or not we are unable to say) and for sometime was in quite a critical state. Dr Brooks was sent for administered antidotes for the

poison, and at this writing the patient is represented to be out of danger.—Milton Chronicle.

The Washington Behn says Dr. John McDonald, assisted by Drs. Taylor and Blount, removed from the breast of a colored woman, in this place, a cancerous tumor, from which she had suffered for six years, weighing over ten pounds. The patient stood the operation well and is rapidly improving.

DEATH.

Mrs. Polly Tart, a lady of considerably advanced age; died at the residence of Dr John Berry on Saturday.

TO THE WORKING MEN.

WE will receive this week TEN TONS FERTILIZERS: Genuine Peruvian Guano. Ammoniated Super Phosphate of lime AND THE Special Tobacco Compound.

I have the Agency for all of the Olsen Fertilizers. And will have constantly on hand a good supply of the best kinds: We are receiving.

Two Car loads of Salt.

One Car load fine Molasses.

Washed, moved, a few weeks to the store recently occupied by H. N. Brown. Where we will have improved facilities for doing business. I want to meet all my old customers. Will have more room to take care of you.

Will keep on hand a full

Stock of Lime

best for Marl.

Feb. 17.

C. M. PARKS.

NOTICE.

To the Members of Eagle Lodge No. 71, A. F. & M. S.

YOUR attendance at the regular meeting to be held in their Hall on Friday evening March 27th at 7 o'clock P. M. is earnestly desired, as matters of IMPORTANCE affecting the Craft will come before the Lodge at that time.

THOMAS WEBB, W. M.

J. M. BLACKWOOD, Sec.

Feb. 17th.

EGG MACCARONI,

ITALIAN Macaroni and Vermicelli,

Coleman's English Mustard—bottles and tins; Guava Jelly.

Shaker Peppercorn.

Berkshire and Lubin's Flavoring Extracts.

Wax, Paraffine and Adamantine Candles; Liquors, Cordials and Bitters.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.

547 North Front Street.

Feb. 21

Pure Old Pale Brandy,

VINTAGE 1858.

FINEST Old Brandy in the State.

Fine Old Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.

547 North Front Street.

Wilmington, N. C.

Feb. 21

Horner & Graves' School,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

A Classical, Mathematical, Scientific,

AND

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE Spring Session begins the 2nd Monday in January.

Board and Tuition, including fuel, washing, lights, and furnished rooms, \$107.50 per session of TWENTY Weeks.

INSTRUCTORS.

J. H. HORNER, A. M.

R. H. GRAVES, A. M.

HUGH MORSON, Jr., Uni. of Va.

Maj. D. H. HAMILTON.

A. W. VENABLE, Jr.,

Po'keepsie Univ. College.

Circulars sent on application.

Feb. 21st, 1875.

Superior Court: ALAMANCE COUNTY

Wm. J. Murray as administrator of

Thos. Bird—Plaintiff.

vs.

Jas. T. Byrd, E. C. Bird and Samuel J. Crawford—Defendants.

Summons for Relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Alamance Co., greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon

Jas. T. Byrd, E. C. Bird and Samuel J. Crawford the Defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, for the County of Alamance, within twenty days after the service of this summons on their exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of said Clerk within ten days from the date of this summons; And let said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the complaint within that time the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Herein fail not; and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 25th day of January, 1875.

W. A. ALBRIGHT,

Clerk of Superior Court

for Alamance County.

Graham and Graham, Att'ys.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jas. T. Byrd one of the Defendants above named is a non-resident of the State; It is ordered, That service of the summons, herein, be made upon him by publication in the Hillsboro Recorder, a newspaper published weekly in Hillsboro, North Carolina, for six successive weeks, notifying him to appear and answer the complaint or judgment will be made against him.

W. A. ALBRIGHT, C. C. C.

Alamance County.

Feb. 3d.

THE DIXIE PLOW

RUNS EASY TO PLOWMAN AND TEAM.

WE are Agents for this very POPULAR PLOW, and any one wanting one can save money by buying from us. We are prepared to give most liberal Terms.

THOS. H. HUGHES & SON,

Feb. 10 Hillsboro or Cedar Grove, N. C.

"I Will Try It."

AT

THE BROWN FRONT FARMERS HALL.

HENRY N. BROWN.

Merchant.

ebF. 27 1875.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THE MONTH.

Hemp Carpet (striped) full yard wide; at 25c. worth 35c.

Fried Hemp Carpet at 25c. worth 35c.

Ingren Carpets at 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, 90c. \$1.15 per yard.

Three City Carpet at \$1.35 and 1.50 per yard worth \$1.50 and 1.60.

English Tapestry Brussels Carpet at 1.70 worth \$1.90 per yard.

Red Carpet at 60c. worth 80c.

Velvet and Tapestry Rugs from \$1 up to \$15.

Cocot Matting at 60c. and 70c. per yard worth 75c. and 85c.

Oil Cloth from 40c. up to 50c. per square yard.

Oil Cloth Rugs at 50c. 60c. 75c. 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 12.00, 15.00, 20.00, 25.00, 30.00, 35.00, 40.00, 45.00, 50.00, 60.00, 70.00, 80.00, 90.00, 100.00, 120.00, 150.00, 200.00, 250.00, 300.00, 350.00, 400.00, 450.00, 500.00, 600.00, 700.00, 800.00, 900.00, 1000.00, 1200.00, 1500.00, 2000.00, 2500.00, 3000.00, 3500.00, 4000.00, 4500.00, 5000.00, 6000.00, 7000.00, 8000.00, 9000.00, 10000.00, 12000.00, 15000.00, 20000.00, 25000.00, 30000.00, 35000.00, 40000.00, 45000.00, 50000.00, 60000.00, 70000.00, 80000.00, 90000.00, 100000.00, 120000.00, 150000.00, 200000.00, 250000.00, 300000.00, 350000.00, 400000.00, 450000.00, 500000.00, 600000.00, 700000.00, 800000.00, 900000.00, 1000000.00, 1200000.00, 1500000.00, 2000000.00, 2500000.00, 3000000.00, 3500000.00, 4000000.00, 4500000.00, 5000000.00, 6000000.00, 7000000.00, 8000000.00, 9000000.00, 10000000.00, 12000000.00, 15000000.00, 20000000.00, 25000000.00, 30000000.00, 35000000.00, 40000000.00, 45000000.00, 50000000.00, 60000000.00, 70000000.00, 80000000.00, 90000000.00, 100000000.00, 120000000.00, 150000000.00, 200000000.00, 250000000.00, 300000000.00, 350000000.00, 400000000.00, 450000000.00, 500000000.00, 600000000.00, 700000000.00, 800000000.00, 900000000.00, 1000000000.00, 1200000000.00, 1500000000.00, 2000000000.00, 2500000000.00, 3000000000.00, 3500000000.00, 4000000000.00, 4500000000.00, 5000000000.00, 6000000000.00, 7000000000.00, 8000000000.00, 9000000000.00, 10000000000.00, 12000000000.00, 15000000000.00, 20000000000.00, 25000000000.00, 30000000000.00, 35000000000.00, 40000000000.00, 45000000000.00, 50000000000.00, 60000000000.00, 70000000000.00, 80000000000.00, 90000000000.00, 100000000000.00, 120000000000.00, 150000000000.00, 200000000000.00, 250000000000.00, 300000000000.00, 350000000000.00, 400000000000.00, 450000000000.00, 500000000000.00, 600000000000.00, 700000000000.00, 800000000000.00, 900000000000.00, 1000000000000.00, 1200000000000.00, 1500000000000.00, 2000000000000.00, 2500000000000.00, 3000000000000.00, 3500000000000.00, 4000000000000.00, 4500000000000.00, 5000000000000.00, 6000000000000.00, 7000000000000.00, 8000000000000.00, 9000000000000.00, 10000000000000.00, 12000000000000.00, 15000000000000.00, 20000000000000.00, 25000000000000.00, 30000000000000.00, 35000000000000.00, 40000000000000.00, 45000000000000.00, 50000000000000.00, 60000000000000.00, 70000000000000.00, 80000000000000

